

Every ^{23rd} Aug ^{since} 1340

Shepherd's Festival
Luxembourg



family might come. Betty went out working by the day, washing, scrubbing, etc.

Grandmother Witt was six years old when the family left England. It took them six weeks from the time they left Liverpool, England, until they arrived in New York. They went to Philadelphia, where the family was reunited. The family lived in Philadelphia for two years, the father and brother working in the coal mines in order to save money enough to move on to Utah. Betty died and was buried in Bellview, Pennsylvania.

The family next moved to Gravi, five miles out of St. Louis. The father also worked here in the coal mines. An outfit was obtained here for the journey westward. They moved on to Florence, where they had to remain for six weeks on account of grandmother Witt being stricken with typhoid fever. She

the wheat was ground in a coffee mill. There was no store at that time, Provo being the nearest. Miller owned the first store, then Jacob Harris, and then Mark Jeffs. Gingerham sold for \$1.25 per yard, factory \$1.00 per yard, thread, 20c a spool, calico, 40c a yard, sugar, 60c per pound and 25c for a very small box of matches.

As pay for their summer's work they received from Ellisha Thomas two cows and the piece of ground where uncle Will Murdock's home now stands. That winter the family had their own little log house.

Father Taylor was a sufferer of asthma due to his many years spent in the coal mines. He was therefore unable to do hard labor, although he was always willing to work. At one time he was badly in need of a load of wood so some of the young men in Heber went to the river and brought him back a fine

neer woman.

She was a thrifty, industrious homemaker, and an excellent housekeeper. Although she called upon to suffer many hardships and privations, including pioneer life, she was greatly rewarded with the love and thought of good sons, daughters, and grandchildren in her old years. No mother and daughter could have been closer or each other more than did Witt and her son, Alma. Everything was done to make her comfortable these past months of her life and my sincere wish for her ones is that they will be comforted by their memories of this faithful mother, and guided by the splendid example of faith and piety, and prepare themselves again to associate with her. There is no death.

The flower may droop

Luxembourg

Capital

• Other City or Town

— Road

— Rail Line

▲ MOUNTAIN



LUXEMBOURG, LUKH *stuhm BURG*, is one of Europe's oldest and smallest independent countries. It lies in northwest Europe where West Germany, France, and Belgium meet. Luxembourg covers an area that is smaller than Rhode Island, and it has about two-fifths as many people as that state.

Luxembourg is one of the world's most industrialized countries. But the heavy industry has not spoiled the country's natural beauty. Luxembourg is a land of rolling hills and dense forests. The whitewashed houses of Luxembourg's small towns and villages cluster around ancient castles and churches.

Luxembourg was formed in the 900's. Between the 1400's and 1800's, Burgundy, Spain, Austria, and France ruled Luxembourg. Other European countries recognized Luxembourg's independence in 1867. Luxembourg's official name is GRAND-DUCHÉ DE LUXEMBOURG in French and GROSHERZOGTUM LUXEMBOURG in German (GRAND DUCHY OF LUXEMBOURG). The city of Luxembourg is the capital of the country and its largest city.

Government. The grand duke (or duchess) of the House of Nassau is the chief executive. He or she appoints the Cabinet, which is made up of a prime minister and seven other ministers. Each minister is in charge of one or more government departments. The grand duke or duchess also appoints the 21 members of the Council of State for life. The Chamber of Deputies passes all laws.

People. Luxembourgers have close cultural ties with neighboring Belgium, France, and West Germany. But they maintain an independent spirit, as expressed in the words of their national anthem, "*Mir wëlle bleiwe wäi mir sin*" ("We want to remain what we are").

Luxembourgers are prosperous. They have better food and housing and more household appliances than many other Europeans have. Ham and fresh-water fish, especially trout, are favorite Luxembourg foods. Beer and wine are popular beverages.

Most people live in charming villages where buildings built in the 1900's stand beside those dating from the 1100's, 1300's, and 1700's. Farmers leave their homes early in the morning to drive their herds to pasture and to work in the fields.

Almost all Luxembourgers speak Letzburgesch, a German *dialect* (form). French and German are taught in the schools. Most books and newspapers are printed in German. The courts use French, but French, German, and Letzburgesch are used in parliament. Over 95 per cent of the people are Roman Catholics.

The law requires children between the ages of 6 and 15 to attend school. Luxembourg has an International University of Comparative Science and several techni-

FACTS IN BRIEF

Capital: Luxembourg.

Form of Government: Constitutional monarchy.

Divisions: 3 districts, each headed by a commissioner appointed by the national government.

Head of State: Grand duke (or grand duchess).

Legislature: Chamber of Deputies has 56 members who are elected by the people to five-year terms.

Voting Age: 21 (men and women).

Local Government: 12 cantons, each divided into from 3 to 14 communes. Elected councils head the communes.

Languages: *Official*—French, German; *Common*—Letzburgesch.

Area: 998 sq. mi. (2,586 km²). *Greatest Distances*—north-south, 55 mi. (89 km); east-west, 35 mi. (56 km).

Elevation: *Highest*—Buurgplaatz, 1,835 ft. (559 m) above sea level, in the Ardennes Mountains. *Lowest*—435 ft. (133 m) above sea level on the Moselle River.

Population: *Estimated 1980 Population*—371,000; distribution, 68 per cent urban, 32 per cent rural; density, 370 persons per sq. mi. (143 persons per km²). *1970 Census*—339,841. *Estimated 1985 Population*—388,000.

Chief Products: *Agriculture*—cattle, grapes, oats, potatoes, wheat. *Mining*—iron ore. *Manufacturing*—ceramics, iron, machinery, paints, steel, wine.

Flag: The flag has horizontal red, white, and blue stripes (top to bottom). The colors come from the coat of arms of Luxembourg. Adopted 1845. See FLAG (picture: Flags of Europe).

Money: *Basic Unit*—franc. See MONEY (table). **W.B.K.**